BATCH'S ANTI-OPTION BILL ORDERED TO BE REPORTED PAPORABLE.

Bealers Required to Pay a Special Tax and to Oire a Bond to Comply with the Law-The Selzure of the Congressional Reserve m Canada-The Milliary Ausdemy Appropriation Bill Passed in the House

WASHINGTON, March 23.-The House Committee on Agriculture to day perfected the Hatch Anti-Option bill, and directed Mr. Hatch to report it to the House favorably. The vote on the bill was 12 to 2, as follows:

Tase-Messra Hatch (Dem., No.), Alexander (Dem. Tale Meant taken (Dem., Me.), Alexander (Dem., E.C.) Shell (Dem., S.C.), Forman (Dem., Ill.), Moses (Dem., Ca.), Capehart (Dem., W. Va.), Sibley (Dem., Pa.), Egrishi (Dem., Va.), Schermerhorn (Dem., N. V.), Rainer (Rep., Neb.), Williams (Dem., Miss.), and Figns (Rep. Ot. | Esta-Nessta Apaloy (Rep., Mass.), and Baker (Rep.

AMERIT - Measure Simpson (Pop , Kan.), Punston (Rep. Eas ) Waugh (Rep., Ind.), and Funk (Rep., Iii.).

The bill as reported defines "options" and "futures," and provides that all such transactions or assignments shall be in writing and signed in duplicate, and shall state in explicit

signed in duplicate, and shall state in explicit terms the time when the right or privilege of delivering the articles shall expire. Dealers are to pay a special tax of \$12. and every person who, in his own behalf or as an agent, broker, of employee of another, deals in options or futures or makes any entract for their transfer, shall be deemed a dealer in options or futures or makes any entract for their transfer, shall be deemed a dealer in options and futures.

Contracts are required to have affixed to them internal revenue stamps, representing taxes, as follows: For every 10,000 pounds of cetton, hops, pork, lard, or bacon, dried or eatled meat, and for every 1,000 bushels of wheat, corn, oats, rye, and barley covered by the contract, one cent, every bill of sale executed at termination of contract, two cents.

Every cancellation, clearance, settlement, acquitance, or futures "is terminated, otherwise than by setual sale or delivery, and such termination is delayed or obviated, is required to have internal revenue stamps, representing taxes, affixed as follows; For every pound of raw or unmanufactured cotton, hops, pork, lard, bacon, or salted or pickled meat, one cents, for corn, oats, rye, and barley, two cents.

Every person engaged in dealing in "op-

cents: for core, cate, fre, and carrey, two
cents.

Every person engaged in dealing in "optiens" or "itutures," before commencing business is to notify the Collector of Customs of the
district and take out a bond of \$3,000 to comply with the law. Dealers are required to
keep a record of each deal and to make a
monthly return to the Collector. A system of
stamps similar to the present internal revsuce atamps is provided for.

Mr. Hatch will probably report the bill tomorrow and call it up for consideration at the
earliest day possible.

The action of the Canadian Government in sizing and refusing to deliver copies of the Congressional Record, under frank, containing extracts from publications on the single tax theory, is consistent with the course pursued by the Canadian l'ost Office officials a year am, when a Government publication containing the book of Henry (seerge was seized and held at the Toronto Post Office. This action led to a correspondence which has been going on between the two Governments ever since, and there is no indication of an early settlement of the question. It is asserted by our Post Office officials that, under the convention between the United States and Leanada, the latter Government must forward all public documents, no matter what they contain. The Canadian officials on the other hand, claim that they have the right to determine what matter shall be delivered, its the opinion of the Post Office officials that Canada will tack down in its course. If its should not, it is in the power of the United States to retaliate by refusing to transmit any Canadian documents. Congressional Record, under frank, containing

Before proceeding to a renewal of the effort to secure the vote of a majority on the ques-tion of considering the O'Neil-Joy contested tion of considering the O'Neil-Joy contested election case, on motion of Cummings of New York the House voted an expression of its regret at the death of Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, and instructed the Speaker to communicate to the family of the decessed the respectful sympathy of the House. After one vote on the O'Neil-Joy case, Mr. Patterson (Dem., Tenn.) announced that it would be postponed until Tuesday next. The House then disposed of the Whatley-Cobb contest from the Fifth Alabama district, contirming Cobb's title to his seat, and passed the Military Academy Appropriation bill for the year ending June 20, 1843. Bills were also passed protecting the Ned Gross Society in the use of its insignia, and appropriating 310,000 for the further enforcement of the Geary Chinese Exclusion and Registration set. The House thes took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to the consideration of pension matters.

bill introduced in the House by Represents tive Chickering of Oswego, N. Y. Mr. Chicker tive Chickering of Oswego, N. Y. Mir. Chickering's bill provides that whenever the President shall be satisfied that the Canadians are discriminating in the use of the Welland Canal or other canals in that country against the United States, he shall suspend, by proclamation, the transportation across the United States in bond and without the payment of outr all merchandise Imported or exported from any foreign country to Canada. The bill was referred to the Foreign Affaira Committee, and this morning Mr. Chickering appeared beore a sub-committee, consisting of Messre. McCreary, Hooker, and Hitt, in support of the

The son of Vice-President Stevenson, who was appointed an Assistant Paymester in the navy, failed to appear this week with the other candidates for examinations preliminary to their entering upon duty. Young Stevenson is now travelling abroad with his bride and is not expected home for some weeks. A special examination will then be given him, and if he bases he will be assigned to temporary duty on the Vermont for instruction. The five other appointees completed their examinations to-day, and it is believed that all will be accepted.

Minister Thurston said this morning that he had no advices which indicated that his presence was required in Hawaii, and that he could not verify the report from San Francisco to the effect that letters recalling him were now on their way to Washington. He received his last mail from the islands on Tuesday, and did not expect the arrival of another steamer from Honolniu before April 7.

The Pollard-Breckinridge case having developed the fact that there is no law in the District of Columbia for the punishment of setuction. Congressman Morse of Massachu-setts to-day introduced in the House a bili which contains the text of the Massachu-etts law on this subject. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The total number of fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was 42, of which 17 were to fill vacancies caused by resignations and deaths. Among the appointments were the following: Saw Jersey-Miss Debbie Braddock, Maple, vice R. Mibon, resienad: Jacob Bieinrich, Vallaborg, vice Jacob Rich, cani Debbie Braddock, Maple, vice March Fraderick Lumley. East Concord, vice W. B. Misser, removed; M. H. Davis, Miller Fisce, vice J. Misser, removed; Leonge Brown, Oquaga Lake, Vice E. J. Brott, removed.

Harvard University has asked the War Department for the detail of an army officer as instructor in military science and tactics. The department has selected Lieut. Wirt Robertson of the artillery, who will report at Boston this summer. Harvard will be the first of the large universities adding military science to its course.

Secretary Carliale to day appointed Frank H. Larned of Maryland chief clerk of the Bureau of Immigration. Treasury Department, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum, vice H. T. Lyles, deceased.

NAVAL STATION AT HAWAIL

Admiral Walker Going to Monolulu for the bole Purpose of Establishing It.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The announcement some days ago that the President would make use of the \$250,000 appropriated for naval stations in 1892 as soon as possible in Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands, is fully confirmed by the statement of one of the highest officials ef the Government that Admiral Walker goes to Bonohulu for no other purpose than to establish a naval station of the United States, and to movide against any possible attempt by a foreign power to neoure influence in the sfairs of the Government there. It is understood that the Admiral will be authorized to secure the necessary land for the naval station and to take possession of it. He will beave San Francisco the second week of April and hoist his flag on board the Philadelphia on his arrival at Honoulu. Orders were prepared to-day designating Lieut. Sidney A. Staunton as flag lieutenating flowers were prepared to-day designation has been on duty for the past year as Secretary Herbort's naval aide. Admiral Walker will be relieved from the command of the Pacific station as soon as his mission will involve, as air-ady shown, the prescript extension will involve, as air-ady shown, the prescript extension as United States protocolorate over tiawall by the occupation of Pearl Harbor as a United States naval station. of the Government that Admiral Walker goes

THE YEW CHINESE TREATT.

Pacific Coast Congrussian Organizing for a Betermined Opposition to M. WARRINGTON, March 23.—The Pacific coast delegation are up in arms against Secretary Gresham's new Chinese treaty. They say that it is a one-sided decument, in which the State Department gives away everything for nothing. The members of the delegation say, moreover, that there is no necessity whatever for the negotiation of a treaty, as the Chinese uestion is adjusting itself satisfactorily under the provisions of the Scott and Geary laws. The treaty itself is a very brief document, but, brief as it is, few members of the United States Senate have studied its provisions, and, in fact, the Senators have just learned of its existence, notwithstanding that it was sent in a week ago. The text of the treaty still remains a diplomatic secret, the only copies of it being in the hands of the members of the Foreign Relations Committee. The few persons who have read the document, however, say that it is a complete abrogation of the Scott Exclu-sion law and a nullification of the Geary law.

THE SUN correspondent has learned officially to-day that the treaty contains a reciprocal clause by which the Chinese Government may require the registration of Americans in China. just as the Chinese laborers are registered in this country. The present Exclusion law does not require the photographing of the China-

just as the Chinese laborers are registered in this country. The present Exclusion law does not require the photographing of the Chinamen who are registered, so that the Americans in China will be able to escape this penalty. The question of the registration of Americans is not regarded as important, however, as the State Department officials make the statement to-day that there are not more than 1000 American residents all told in China, and that very few of them are laborers, the majority of them being missionaries.

The California Congressmen are already organizing for a determined opposition to the ratification of the treaty, and they are sanguine that they will not find it difficult to convince the Souate that Secretary Gresham has done an unwise thing, and been outwitted in the making of this treaty by the representative Geary, the Democratic Congressman from California, who is the author of the so-called Geary Anti-Chinese law, was at the White House this morning, and plainly told the President that the proposed treaty would nullify the existing laws, enacted after so much trouble, for the purpose of restricting Chinese immigration, and that the people of California would not submit to the ratification of such a treaty.

Mr. Geary will not talk about the subject for publication, as such knowledge as he has of the proposed treaty comes to him in confidence from the State Department and the Senate. But Senator Perkins of California is talking freely about the treaty. He said that he was free to do so, as he received a copy of the document without an injunction of secrety. He says that the treaty wipes out all of the desirable anti-Chinese legislation of the past twenty years. He cannot understand why the question was responded at this time or why Secretary irresham, who enjoys the reputation of being a good lawyer, could have been so thoroughly overmatched in this diplomatic question by the Chinese legislation of the Gearry act at the outset, everything is working amochily at present and to the satisfactio

But He Was a Man of Nerve and Got Out

ITRACA, March 23.-State Game Protector Henry Carr had an experience last night which but for his iron nerve and cool judg-ment would have resulted in bloodshed. He had been notified that the law relative to using seines in the lake was being violated. and last night at about 9 o'clock, accompanied by Fred Diltz, who had been deputized with authority by the Sneriff, started in a small boat for the "Hog Hole" on Lake Cayuga, west of the lighthouse. As he neared the western shore he saw just what he was looking for-a party of men hauling a seine. There were four engaged in the illegal act, and several persons on the beach were watching them. Officer Carr landed on the west shore just about the time that the

were watching them. Officer Carr landed on the west shore just about the time that the net, which contained some three bushels of builtheads and suckers, was hauled in. When the fishermen recognized him two of them ran off. He took possession of the net, and while parleying with the men who remained the other two who had run up the beach returned with guns. One of the armed men placed the muzzle of his weapon against Carr's vody and swore that he would kill him if he took their property. Carr seized the barrel and held it away, meantime having drawn his revolver. Describing the occurrence to a reporter, he said:

"I could usally have disposed of the man who put his gun against me, but if I had shot him I would have been killed by his companion, who stood a few feet away with his gun levelled at me. I could not kill both of them, and as I did not care to throw my life away I gotalong as best I could withoutshooting. Having formally taken possession of the seine, which I could not bring away in our small boat, I warned the men against interfering with it over night, as it was now the property of the State."

This morning Mr. Carr swore out warrants for the arrest of John T. Cuett, Oakman "Art" Bishop, and Boney Thompson, who will be required to answer for their respective parts in last night's affair. Carr says that he knows the men and recognized them as the four who were engaged in hauling the seina. Cuett is an old offender, having been punished once or twice for similiar infractions of the law, but never before having drawn a weapon on an officer.

GRAVESENDERS ALL DEMORALIERD,

Pleas of Guilty Expected from All-Newton Likely to Go to Crow Hill, Ex-Justice Richard Van Brunt Newton's ofes of guilty has completed the demoralization of the Gravesend remnant of McKane's retainers. The trials are to be resumed in the Court of Over and Terminer on Monday, but it is not likely that there will be any necessity to repeat the oft-told story of the Gravesend rebellion against the purity of the ballot. The work of Deputy Attorneys-General Tracy and Shepard and their assistants, Col. Lamb and Jerry Wernberg, is believed to be substantially

Shepard and their assistants. Col. Lamb and Jerry Wernberg, is believed to be substantially at an end.

All the indicted election inspectors will probably come forward and, following the example of Newton, will plead guilty and best formercy. Except in the case of three or four grave offenders, the appeals for the utmost leniency will not be opposed, and it is not likely that any of the defendants will fare worse than Newton.

Election Inspectors Washington J. Tuttla. W. Lyons, and Michael P. Ryan and John H. Brownhill, who were surrendered by their bondsmen, are still in jail, not having been able to secure new bondsmen. Inspectors Michael J. Johnson, Hanlon Crandall. W. H. Stewart, and Fred E. Bader, who were also surrendered, renewed their bonds yestarday. There was some uncertainty last night whether Nawton would be taken to the penitentiary to-day or on Monday. The motion to permit him to serve his nine months' term in the juil is still pending before Justice Brown, and will not be decided until Monday. There seems to be no doubt that Newton will have to go up to Crow Hill eventually and put on a striped suit.

As the penitentiary is now under strict quarantine regulations in view of the threatened small-pox epidemic, he will be cut off from the outside world for a white and all sympathetic visitors will be exciteded. He will probably get work in the Government mailbag factors.

There was a rumor last night that Sutherland was negotiating with the presecuting lawyers to return and take his punishment on condition that the other indictments against him shall be withdriawa. Mr. Wernberg denied the rumor.

Verdict of \$17,500 Against a E dyond.

Urica, March 23.-The jury in the case of Achsah S. Bateman vs. the Central Vermont Railroad, a suit to recover for injuries sustained in an accident at Champiain. Aug. 5.
1861, to-night rendered a verdict of \$17.500 for the plaintiff. The case of Mrs. Lottie S.
Lewis against the same railroad, growing out of the same accident, is now with the jury.



#### Spring Overcoats.

Where are they and what are they? There's a new shape for this spring, that's here-the "Paddock"-close and neat-fitting all over; long, with a full skirt some-

thing like a frock coat. Other overcoats of other kinds; all new, stylish and elegant; some full silk-lined and faced. Price, \$15 and up.

E. O. THOMPSON, TAILOR, CLOTHIER AND IMPORTER, 245 BROADWAY.

Between Park Place and Murray St. AN INTERESTING RELIEF BILL

Miss Carrell's Old Claim for Compens

WASHINGTON, March 23.-A bill just introfuced into Congress for the relief of Miss M. H. Carroll has a certain element of pathos in herself as the sister of Miss Anna Ella Carroll. deceased. The pathetic element is the reminder that the original claimant, after many years passed in knocking at the doors of Congrees for relief, in a once famous claim, died without getting any satisfaction, leaving her sister to carry on the task.

And another noteworthy feature of this relief bill is that it contents itself with asking for only \$10,000. When it was first brought before Congress the amount demanded was \$250,000; and this tremendous shrinkage probably represents the diminution of hopefulness in the case as well as the fact that the

original petitioner is no more.
Still a third matter for reflection is the which time has also wrought in that particufaction of "the claim of said Miss Anna Ella Carroll for literary services rendered to the Government of the United States at the request of the War Department at various times during the years 1861 and 1862." But the chief service which Miss Carroll believed her-

during the years 1831 and 1832." But the chief service which Miss Carroll believed herself to have rendered, and which caused her original claim of compensation to be set so high, was in the domain of military strategy rather than of political literature. It concerned the devising of the famous campaign on the line of the Cumberland and the Tennessee, the credit for which has sometimes been assigned to Gen. Halleck, Gen. Grant, and Gen. Sherman, not to mention also Pilot Scott. It was this great national service, rendered more than thirty years ago, on which the late Miss Carroll prided bersalf.

In an account which she once gave of the manner in which her abilities were enlisted at the very outset of the civil war on the Union side, and declared that "during all the summer months of 1891 my time was mostly given to the preparation of writings to put the people in possession of the true theory of our Government, and to define and defend the war powers it possesses." Having finished this task, during the autumn of that year. "In compliance with an understanding from the Assistant Secretary of War, Col. Thomas A. Noott," she went West to inform herself upon military and political affairs in that quarter: "I promised to write anything valuable I obtained, and also to submit my writings for the Government to the department (meaning Mr. Lincoln), in advance of their publication, which was done. I soon found that, in the West, the cause of the Union was deemed hopeless, even by its strongest adherents." In pursuance of her purpose, she went from camp to camp, where, as her account declares, she received a cordial welcome from the commanding officers, and kept herself employed in "diligently inquiring as to the best means of averting the danger which threatened the Union."

By the time she had reached St. Louis her method of effecting this desired result seems

self employed in "diligently inquiring as to the best means of averting the danger which threatened the Union."

Ey the time she had reached St. Louis her method of effecting this desired result seems to have been well advanced; for in the Mercantile Library of that city she had a discussion with the librarian, a brother of Albert Sidney Johnston, which ended in this climax; "Independence, indeed!" said I; 'before spring your boasted independence as a nation will be at an end. How, 'said he, 'are you going to reduce the Mississippi." I looked him in the face, surrounded by his friends, and said: Yes; before spring all the strongholds in your Mississippi will have vanished as thin air." Her resolution was quickly taken. Calling for an intelligent pilot, she asked him what the depth of the water was in the Cumberland and in the Tennessee. He told her, and the thought flashed on her "that here we could do all that it had been designed to do on the Mississippi, with none of the difficulties which that river presented." Fortunately Juige Evans of Texas at that moment called, and she told him of her plan in the hall: "He concurred, aiter a little reflection, that the right way would be as I proposed to transfer the national armies from the Mississippit to the Tennessee filver. I said: It shall be done; I will have it done, with some emphasis."

Beturning at once to Washington, Miss Carroll merely paused on her way in Buffalo to see ex-President Fillmore, who "seemed anxious to learn my orinion of the dark look of things." expressed his faith in the discovery she revealed to the, and urged her to hurry to reveal it also to the Cabinet. She soon had her proposition fully drawn out, with river depths noted, in the hands of Col. T. A. Scott, who became a good deal ex-kled, and said carroll consented, feeling conscious that it would be "executed as I had advised to the salvation of the Union. And it was." Col. Scott afterward assured her that he never seaw Mr. Linceln look more pleased than when he received her solution o

Mr. Lincoln look more pleased than when he received her solution of this great problem of the war.

It will readily be seen from this narrative why the original bill of Miss Carroll was practically hopeiess. To herin with, if Congress had paid \$250,000 for the strategy of that campaign, it would have established a precedent for equivalent remunerations for the strategy of other campaigns; and it can be easily understood how enormous might be the outgo for putting a cash value on patriotic suggestions. Again, to have conceded that claim would have been to award to the positioner honors claimed for several others; and it would have required a prolonged investigation of condicting testimony.

At all events, we find the present bill forbearing longer to excite jesiousy or opposition from the adherents of great millitary commanders, and putting its claims on literary services, for which the much more modest remuneration of \$10,000 is asked. These services, as we have seen, began with writings designed "to put the people in possession of the true theory of our Government and to define and defend the war powers it possesses." Then came the military memorania already referred to. Still, Congress may heeitate to create a precedent even of this sort lest the consequences in claims for the production of useful war literature should be serious. Whether, however, it will doom this bill, like its predecessor, to perish through inattention, during session after session, or will some day turn it over to the Court of Claims, yet remains to be determined.

March. Washington, March 23.-The Weather Buroau says that the weather reports show that throughout the Middle and South Atlantic States, from Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey to South Carolina, and in northern Georgia and Alabama and eastern Tennessee. Thursday, March 22, was the warmest day, so far as the Weather Bureau has record that has ever occurred during the month of March, the temperature ranging from 70 in Philadelphia to 88 in Wilmington, N. C., and Norfolk, Va. Throughout Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina the temperature on Monday, March 16 also rose higher than during any previous March, the following unusually high temperatures being resorted on that day, viz.: Baltimore, 78: Washington, 85: Lynchburg, Norfolk, and Raiolgh, 84: Charlotte, 82. The records show that generally throughout the sastern portion of the United States the present month has been an unusually warm one. Jersey to South Carolina, and in northern

Bloody Water Oozed Out Constantly, No Peace Day or Night. Doctors Failed. Cured by Cuticura.

Ily child's disease, which was the worst kind of Screma, started on one check like a ring worm. It spread and itched so the poor little fellow had no peace night or day. Then it started on the other check and chin, until all were raw as a piece of beefsteak, like a burn where you would rub off the akin, and bloody water cored out constantly. His sufferings were terrible I know, although he was but atx months old and could not tell how he suffered. I tied his hands that he would not scratch, then he would rub his poor little checks on his shoulders to relieve the intease itching. I had as good a dector as was in Philadelphia, but he falled to relieve him. I read of the Curticura Remknies, and at once purchased them. Strange to say that very night he rested without scratching his face, and from that on he improved and soon was entirely cured. I would like anyons suffering from this terrible disease to see my boy, who is in his twelfth year now. His complexion is as cledrand smooth as can be. This is an unsolicited testimonial, and every word is true. I thank God for my child's recovery, and I thank the manufacturer of Curioura.

MES. E. G. GAMBLE,

**CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS** And have effected the most wonderful cures of torturing and disfiguring skin and scalp diseases of infants and oblidron ever recorded. They afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when the best physicians and all other remedies fall.

Sold throughout the world. Price, Cuttoura, 50c.; Soar, 25c.; Resolvent, 81. Potter Daug and Chem. Cour. Sole Proprietors, Boston. #2" How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free. BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by Cuticuna Soap. Absolutely pure.



MUST SUPPORT HIS WIVES. Franklin Coxe Ordered to Provide for Mrs. Coxe No. 2.

Franklin Coxe, son of the late Trench C. Coxe of Rutherford, N. C., who at the time of his death was reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in the South, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of abandoning his second wife. He was arrested at 318 West Thirty-sixth

street, where he is now living.

He at first refused to accompany the officer. and only did so when he was threatened with a pistol. He is a large man, and talks with a pronounced Southern accent According to his own statement, he has never done a stroke of work in his life.

His wife's maiden name is Edith Scoffeld. She comes from Norwalk, Conn., and is now living with her mother at the American Flats, 119 East Forty-seventh street. She is diminu-tive as compared with her husband, and has a very pretty face. She is about 30 years old. The two met for the first time at Koster & Bial's in 1887. Coxe was then married and was living at Bay Shore, L. I. His wife secured a divorce from him during the summer of 1887, and in the same year he married Edith Scoffeld. At that time Coxe had an income of about \$15,000 from the property which his father left him. During 1887 and 1888 they lived at the Grenoble, at Fifty-seventh street and Broadway. They

property which his father left him. During 1887 and 1888 they lived at the Grenoble, at Fifty-seventh street and Broadway. They subsequently lived at the Gedney Bouse and other hotels until May 28, 1883, when, it is alleged. Coxe abandoned his wife.

Mrs. Coxe had about \$5,000 worth of jewels her husband had given her and \$300 in cash, Since that time she says she has lived upon the money she obtained by pawning the jewels, \$1,471, she says that she is now absolutely pennilless.

Coxe makes a general denial of his wife's statements. He says that he never left her, but that on the contrary she deserted him, not only once, but six times. About three years after they were married, he asserts, she became acquainted with a number of horse owners, and from that time on was an inveterate follower of the races. She squandered his income, he says, and at times sent auch large commissions into the ring that she became known as the 'Little Plunger.' To his knowledge, he says, she visited every race track of note in the vicinity with the exception of Gloucester. Mr. Coxe says that his wife allowed him to accompany her to the races, occasionally, but that as a general rule she objected to his company on the ground that he was a "hoodoo." According to the husband, Mrs. Coxe Irequently left him for days at at time. On her return, he says, she would offer no explanation, but kiss him affectionately and say. Now don't scold, papa."

After she had gone and come in this way five times, Mr. Coxe says he warned her that if she repeated the performance it would be for the last time. On May 28, 1883, she left him, he says, and at remained her has time. On her return he says, she would offer no explanation, but kiss him affectionately and say. Now don't scold, papa."

After she had gone and come in this way five times, Mr. Coxe says he warned her that if she repeated the performance it would be for the last time. On May 28, 1883, she left him, he says, and a firm waiting for a week at the Gedney house, where he was then living, for he

Gust.

Coxe is now paying his first wife \$200 a month, and must continue doing so for the remainder of her life. He was also obliged to pay her counsel fees when she brought her suit for divorce in 1887. They amounted to suit for divorce in 1887. They amounted to \$10,000.

Mr. Coxe is related to the Cleveland coal dealers of the same name, although he has never had an interest in the firm. His mother lives at Atlanta. In the event of her death he will come into an estate valued at \$2,000,000. It is his intention to secure a divorce at an early date.

Not a Good Place for Anarchists, In this week's issue of John Most's paper, the Freihed, he publishes an editorial on the decline of anarchy in America. He concludes the article, after pointing out mistakes made

by Anarchists, as follows: The whole labor movement of this country The whole labor movement of this country is still wearing the bib of infancy, and the influence wielded over it by the tutors and head masters is so enormous that a fellow like us is simply thrown into the cold shivers when he contemplates the muddle."

Most said yesterday that the cause of anarchy did not advance in this country rapidly because the country was large and too young.

I get letters from people in Europe asking my advice. he said, and I always toll them to remain in Europe."

Travelling Salesman Hart's Beath CHICAGO, March 23.-William Henry Hart, who took morphine in a Pacific avenue saloon

yesterday, died in Mercy Hospital to-day. He was a salesman for William Meyer & Co. 385 and 387 Broadway, New York, and previously had been with Albert Heeger and Mills & Gibbs of New York. Hart's father is a slik buyer for Schrupp, Vandevoort & Barney of St. Louis, and will come for his son's remains to-morrow. The F. & M. Schaefer Brew'g Co.'s

**Bock Beer** 

Bottled at the Brewery

For Family, Hotel, and Export trade. Park Ave., 50th to 51st St., New York.

#### AFTER MALPRACTITIONERS.

FIFE ALLEGED DOCTORS AND BLEVEN

The Evidence Obtained by Countooh's Ex-Agent Britton and by Mrs. Grace Fox-Thore May Be a Charge of Manalaughter, Inspector McLaughlin's detectives arrested sixteen men and women resterday on charges of practising criminal medicine. Five say they are regularly graduated physicians, and eleven were midwives and women who call themselves doctors. All are charged with malpractice, under section 294 of the Penal Code. The men are:

Leo Randall, 29, 154 Rast Thirtiath street, William Kraust, 34, 216 East Seventeenth street; Newton White head, 50, 218 East Forty-eighth street; Selden W Crowe, 217 West Forty-ninth street; Benjamis Hawker, 116 West Sixteenth street.

The names given by other prisoners were: Caroline Sector, 237 East Thirty-fourth street; Louise Schott, 244 East Thirty-pinth street; Eliza Schroeder, 318 East Fifty-sixth street; Bertha Sch Wab, 215 East Seventy-seventh street; Amelia Winkleman, 854 East Righty-first street; Elena Landgraf, 249 East Sixty-second street; Elia Langhin, 300 West Fifty-third street; Mra Karch, 306 East Seventy-eighth street; Christina Rathkraws, 169 Rest Righty-first street, and Walley Fromberg, 983 Second avenue. About three weeks ago B. G. Jayne, an ex-

secret service detective, who is now an agent of Britton's "Society for the Enforcement of the Criminal Law," called on Superintendent Byrnes and stated that the society had decided to proceed against malpractitioners who advertise their trade, and that the society wanted the police to aid them in obtaining evidence. Superintendent Byrnes put Detective Sergeant Frink at their service. Mrs. Grace Fox, one of the society's employees ton, visited the advertisers, and Mrs. Fox. it is alleged, remained in some of the places for several days. The amount of the fee demanded varied according to the risk, and ranged upward from \$25. In this way some evidence was obtained against eighteen of the practitioners, and yesterday afternoon Detective Frink, with Mrs. Fox. Britton, and Jayne, went to the Yorkville Police Court and laid it all before Justice Koch.

Britton, and Jayne, went to the Forkville Police Court and laid it all before Justice Koch. Warrants were issued and turned over to Superintendent Byrnes, who selected Detective Sergeants Hanley, Doyle, Founces, Cottrell, Montgomery, Lawler, Meehan, Krauch, McNaugh, Grady, Dolan, Price, Holland, Mulholland, Cuff, Sullivan, Deran, Trainer, McManus, O'Brien, Bonnoil, and Hickey to make the arrests simultaneously at 5:30 o'clock, Except in the case of physicians, they were also ordered to seuze all instruments, drugs, and papers they could find.

By 8 o'clock sixteen of the persons were locked up at Police Readquarters. In the houses of all the women instruments and drugs were found. In the house of Mrs. Schroeder there were two corpses of children and up stairs there was a sick woman, in charge of a servant. When these facts were reported to Superintendent Byrnes he despatched Detective Heard and Police Surgeon Cook to the house. They were ordered to do anything they could for the sick woman and engage a nurse if necessary, and to send the bodies to the Morgue.

At Police Headquarters Mrs. Schroeder said her name was Linden. In Mrs. Loughlin's place an electrical apparatus in the shape of a chair was found. A large batch of letters from customers was secured from the different places.

Crowe has frequently been in the hands of

customers was selective been in the hands of places.

Crowe has frequently been in the hands of the police, and not long ago he with four other men was arrested for lorgery. Whitehead is an old offender. All night friends of the prisoners on toot and in carriages called at Police Headquarters in an endeavor to see them.

Police Readquarters
them.
Police Justice Hogan, Civil Justice Goldfogle,
and Lawyer Emanuel Friend also came. Police
Justice Grady was brought in and he accepted
ball for Kandall, Krausi, and Whitehead and

ball for Randall, Krausi, and Whitehold Mrs. Schwab.

The prisoners will all be arraigned this morning in the Yorkville Police Court.

The woman who was found in Mrs. Schroeder's place was removed last night to Bellevus Hospital. She called herself Mrs. Smith of Boston, and said that her husband-had sent her to the house. She had paid Mrs. Schroeder \$25.

THE BETIRED BURGLAR.

His Surprising and Lively Experience "About as lively an experience as I ever had," said the retired burglar, "I had in a house in a town in western Massachusetts. I had looked arourd some down stairs and gone up. The first door I came to up stairs was wide open. I stepped into that room and threw my lamp around to locate things a little, and the first thing it lighted on was a young woman standing by a window on the opposite side, all dressed and ready to go out. This young woman looked around suddenly, and looked square at me and screamed:

'Edward!' "There came in from the outside of the house through the window a young man who lit out for me like a panther. We were clinched and at it in about one-tenth of a second. The ing woman jumped upon a e

lit out for me like a panther. We were clinched and at it in about one-tenth of a second. The young woman jumped up on a chair and looked on as if we were two rats. She never said a word after that first holler.

"All i wantel to de was to get away, but the youngster wouldn't let me. He wasn't so heavy nor so big as I was, but he was a strong, active man, and he had the nerve and endurance too, and he wouldn't let me. We 'rastled and tugged and pulled around that room like wildcats, I working him toward the door all the time as much as I could, with the hope thatif could break away from him there and run.

"I got him out into the hall finally by the head of the stairs: the young woman came and stood in the doorway. When we got by the stairs I made a great break to get away, but I couldn't get loose from him, and I couldn't recover my talance either, and we went down the stairs together rippity bump, just hanging on to each other as we went down. We landed in a bunch, neither of us much hurt, and went at it again. Then I heard a match snap up stairs, and the hall and everything all around was all light.

"I looked up when I got a chance, and up around the head of the stairs stood, I should think, the whole amily looking down at us, and all in nightgowns or wrappers, except the young lady that I had seen first, and she looked stranger than ever now standing there all dressed and with her hat on among all those other people just out of bed. Standing in front right by the head of the stairs, was the head of the family, the man who had just lighted the gas; he was 55 maybe, or 60 years old. He didn't stand there only just long enough to see what what was going on, and then he came down to helin. He was no slouch the old man, and when he got down the two of em made what was a standing arainst the side of the house.

"If I had taken the presention to walk around that house before going in, which I might have done just as well as not, for it was a house standing arainst the side of the house.

"If I had taken the prese

# Londonderry

has a Record of Cures never duplicated in the history of mineral waters. It takes the limping, suffering Rheumatic.

# Neutralizes----

the Uric Acid in his blood and makes life worth living. If this Acid is not removed from the blood, it sets up and keeps alive Dyspepsia with Acid Stomach, and all the tortures of Indigestion: Heart Disease and obstruction of the circulation by deposits within the arteries; Bright's Disease, by passing through the kidneys in an undissolved state, setting up inflammation; Insomnia and Nervous Prostration, by irritating the Brain. In fact,

# Uric Acid———

is the Bane of All the People Who Live Well, and is according to the physicians directly responsible for more cases of Insanity. Apoplexy, Heart Fallure, &c., than all other causes combined By a Thousand Tests, the LONDONDERRY has been proven the best solvent of this Deadly Crystal. It is absorbed directly into the circulating fluid. In this way it reaches the poison, changes it into a harmless urate, which is Immediately Carried from the System by the kidneys. LONDONDERRY LITHIA Removes

# The Great Cause— of Disease ====

Our book, containing Hundreds of Testimonials, mailed free.

STILL AND SPARKLING, For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

KILAUEA'S MIGHTY THROES. The Present Eruption of the Hawaiian Volcano Is a Corker.

The Present Eruption of the Mawatian Volces and is a Corber.

News from the Perife Commercial Absention.

News from Hills shows that the great crater is in a state of violent ebuilition. From all accounts the action seems to be more furious than for fifteen to twenty years. The scene, from accounts of tourists who have just returned, must be wonderfully impressive. At night the raging fires suggest the most urid pictures of the Infernal regions. No conception can be formed from the most vivid word pictures of the hofernal regions. No conception can be formed from the most vivid word pictures of the wonderful reality. One must see to understand and appreciate, and there can be no real comprehension of anything so vast and so tremendous swen from seeing.

The last eruption, when the lavas were drained away, was in March, 1801, but, all though very active up to the time the lavas were drained away, and is attements show that nothing approaching the present activity was were drained away, all statements show that nothing approaching the present activity was a result of the surface of the deep and perhaps, a half mile acrosa. The fires disappeared to be sleeping; some predicted that she had, at the bottom of the hideous abvas, restless movements began; far-off rumbilings and quivering of the sullen walls, with turber down plunges of the deeps, with the complete the properties of the deep and a sudden gran for the properties of the properties of the deep and accounts from the region of the deep and accounts from the region of the deep and accounts from the region of the deep and accounts from the most vicid word of the deep and the present activity was a cold feller out there that the head of the properties of the deep and perhaps, and the present activity was a cold feller out there that the head of the present activity was a cold feller out there that the head of the present activity was a cold feller out there that the head of the present activity was a cold feller out there that the head of the present activity w

within constantly observed within constantly a section would burst open and a broad and aplendid stream of burning lava poured into the surrounding pit. Sometimes a dozen, o ten twenty, fine fountains played over the surface, tossing columns of fire many feet into the air, and then the wind caught the glassy liquid and, spinning it into heautiful filaments, long tresses of Fele's hair floated away.

At hight the scene was one of rare beauty, if anything so imposing and awful can be beautiful. The clouds of steam, smoke, and occasional fogs from the cold mountains which rolled into the crater would be lighted with vivid brilliancy. At times, when very clear, snow-cappel Mauna Loa, thirty miles away, or the soft banks of fleecy clouds over its summit, blushed a rosy red. From far at sea and on distant parts of the island the light of Rilauea glowed a steady beacon in the clouds. In the past six months the mighty forces at her command have been summoned by the goddess of Hawaiian voicanose. She has filled the pit till it has overflowed. There is no longer a pit: it has grown into a towering hill of fire. Lava is spouted far above the banks; constant overflows render the vicinity one of hazardous excitement if not of danger.

Almost Swallowed by Quicksands,

Nonristown, March 21.—Quicksand swallowed W. A. Finley, a hotel proprietor of this place, to the waist yesterday, and, but for the heroic assistance of two friends, he would have met an awful doom.

Mr. Finley, William Shine, and John Goodwin started out to catch snipe and snappers. They drove to Fairview, and then started on foot up the Skippack Creek, which flows a mile from the town. They chose this spot for their tour for game because it is rarely visited. Finley and shine waded in the creek searching for snappers, while Goodwin remained on the bank gunning for snipe.

Without knowing it Finley walked into a bed of quicksand. He did not realize for some minutes the peril he was in. Rapidly he began to sink, and then the horror of the threatened doom confronted him. He tried to lift his feet, but his legs had sunk to the tops of his boots in the consuming sand, and the water touched his waist. Finley pulled and tugged at his right low. It yielded, but at the same time his left foot penetrated desper and deeper into the mysterious substance. Then he reversed his left leg, it yielded, but at the same time his left rot penetrated desper and deeper into the mysterious substance. Then he reversed his left leg, it yielded, but the right leg went down to an alarming depth.

Finley called to Shine for help, and the latter responded quickly. He tried in vain at his left leg, at the stricks his friend. By this time the quicksand had almost swallowed Finley's legs, and the water was gradually rising and nearing his shoulders.

Then Goodwin was summoned. The victim was sinking more rapidly new, and the water was gradually rising and hearing his shoulders.

Then Goodwin was summoned. The victim was sinking more rapidly new, and the water was gradually rising and hearing his shoulders.

Then Goodwin was summoned. The victim was sinking more rapidly new, and the water was gradually rising and hearing his shoulders.

Then Goodwin the bottom of the bed with long sticks. The sand was found to be over six feet deep.

Found an Auctent Gold Mine in Georgia.

From the St. Loss Side Democrat.

ELLIJAY, Ga., March 1R.—Mr. W. C. Padget, a saw-mill man operating a mill in the mountains northeast of this place, has discovered some interesting relies in the way of stone mortrare and other implements. Mr. Padget secured the services of Frot. Clark, an old mining engineer to prospect the place. In one of the exeavations they discovered the spur of a quartz veln, which they went down for a bit. It proved better than they had fancted. They found gold sticking in the quartz in pleuty, visible to the naxed eye. Frot. Clark said:

"It is a valuable find, beyond doubt. I believe it to be the exact spot where De Soto and his followers located and mined for gold and silver did years ago. There is every evidence to prove this. The romains of a large fort, the old excavations some of which have trees growing in them 200 years old, the sooking utensils, and the other relies heum from the solid stone. All this proves conclusively the site of an ancient mine. As to the mineral deposit, there are seven well-defined veins that are legitimate in every sense having a well-defined igness granite foot-wall rock and overhanding state-top wall running northeast and southwest, dip east-southeast." From the St. Lauts Globe Democrat,

WIND AND WHISKERS.

Startling Proof from Kansas of Their Mys-terious Affaity, F on the Indianapolic Journal.

the queerest thing any one ever heerd of, an' I don't suppose it would ever been explained if a feller who come along with a show, and was sellin' patent medicine, hadn't 'a explained it. He said that the fact was that the cyclone had got tangled up in old Abner's whiskers when it disappeared so sudden, an' had been stickin' there until the barber cut the whiskers off and gave it a chance to escape."

There was a crash and a smothered exclamation, and the grocer at first had a wild hope that the man with the ginger beard had been struck by lightning, but an investigation showed that it was only the man from Potato Creek, who had fallen from his seat on the counter into the tub of eggs. His Valuable Experience Account.

First Valuable Experience Account.

Franche Levision Evening Journal.

"When I lose anything," says a well-known Maine business man. "I charge it to the account of experience. You may think it strange, but I believe the good-sized sum I have alroady entered under that head is the most profitable money I ever spent. Adversity is the great teacher if we but heed her lessons. I lost \$500 once in a transaction that gave me information and a proper respect for matters I had deemed of little account, from which I afterward made \$5,000. I would not sell my experience account, at my age, for five times what it has cost me. for I shan't live long enough to get sharpened up again."

As Much as She Could Admit,

Mr. Wickwire—Now, my dear, you must admit that Mrs. Watts looked exceedingly well in her new gown. Mrs. Wickwire—Ye-e-s, the gown did look yery well on her.

Atmost a Drug.

De Boot-Your daughter secures some high connections by her marriage. I understand. Van Giltedge-Um, somewhat so, but those things are not as expensive as they were, you

### GETTING READY.

The 6th Ave. Baumann IS PREPARED FOR SPRING, AND SO WILL GOOD HOUSEKEEPERS BE WITH OUTFITS LIKE THESE; BUIL THEE PIECES BEDROOM \$15.00 LIBRARY SETTER SUIT OF FIVE 8.50 1.50

LOVELY OAK ROCKERS, CANE BACK AND BEAT OAK EXTENSION TABLE, 6 FOOT. ONE PAIR FEATRER PILLOWS. &

3.00 OAK OR CHERRY BOOKCASES 4.75 Fine Furniture, Carpeta, Mattings, Clocks, Lamps, Fictures, Mantel Grauments, intest style and Sman, Brass and Guya Tables, Refrigerators, Bloves, Hauges,

4.25

And Still Another Seauty' A Baby Carriace, Plush Limet, Slik Parasot, First class Rinaring clear, must be seen to be appressed. CASH OR CREDIT. LUDWIG BAUMANN & COMPANY,

258, 260, 262 6th Ave., near 17th St. BAST SIDE THE STREET, RENEMBER. LAST BUT BY NO MEANS LEAST

Note to that of Town Hopers - By sending 10 cents to our Mail Order Departme : For the New Ling-traded Carlogue, you will come into neaseming of an expensively golden up and open and work as a blook of rafercuce, when it need of firstlines or House hold Goods, and can procure anything desired from us in that way without the trouble and cond of a vasi.

Grant care given to packing and shipping.

A SOLDIER AND A GENTLEMAN